

Amendment  
Serial No. 08/851,965  
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--It has also been reported that amylin can have marked effects on secretion of insulin. In isolated islets (Ohsawa et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 160(2):961-967 (1989)), in the perfused pancreas (Silvestre et al., *Reg. Pept.*, 31:23-31 (1990)), and in the intact rat (Young et al., *Mol. Cell. Endocrinol.*, 84:R1-R5 (1992)), some experiments indicate that amylin inhibits insulin secretion. Other workers, however, have been unable to detect effects of amylin on isolated  $\beta$ -cells, on isolated islets, or in the whole animal (see Broderick et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 177:932-938 (1991) and references therein).

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Amylin or amylin agonists potently inhibit gastric emptying in rats (Young et al., *Diabetologia*, 38(6):642-648 (1995)), dogs (Brown et al., *Diabetes*, 43(Suppl 1):172A (1994)) and humans (Macdonald et al., *Diabetologia*, 38 (Suppl 1):A32 (abstract 118) (1995)). Gastric emptying is reportedly accelerated in amylin-deficient type 1 diabetic BB rats (Young et al., *Diabetologia*, supra; Nowak et al., *J. Lab. Clin. Med.*, 123(1):110-6 (1994)) and in rats treated with the selective amylin antagonist, AC187 (Gedulin et al., *Diabetologia*, 38 (Suppl 1):A244 (1995)). Methods for reducing gastric motility and slowing gastric emptying comprising the administration of an amylin agonist (including amylin) are the subject of United States Patent Application Serial No. 08/118,381, filed September 7, 1993, and United States Patent Application Serial No. 08/302,069, filed September 7, 1994 (and corresponding PCT application, Publication No. WO 95/07098, published March 16, 1995). The effect of amylin on gastric emptying appears to be physiological (operative at concentrations that normally circulate). Supraphysiological levels of amylin have also been studied with regard to the inhibition of gastric acid secretion (Guidobono, F., et al., *Peptides*, 15:699-702 (1994) and in regard to protection from gastritis. (Guidobono et al., *Brit. J. Pharm.*, 120:581-86 (1997)). The latter authors reported that subcutaneous injections of amylin had no effect on ethanol- or indomethacin-induced gastritis in rats, although intracerebroventricular injections did have an effect. The same authors also concluded that any gastroprotective effects of amylin were distinct from effects to inhibit acid secretion.--

#### In the Claims

Please amend the indicated claims to read as follows: